THE NEWS IN LONDON.

BUSY TIMES IN POLITICS.

THE PUBLIC STILL LOOKING FOR MORE INFORMA-TION FROM THE GOVERNMENT-MR. FORSTER ABOUT TO PROPOSE MEASURES WHICH THE IRISH MEMBERS WILL RESIST-MR. CHAMBERLAIN OUT OF FAVOR WITH SOME RADICALS.

The latest aspects of the Anglo-Irish conflict are given in the London cable dispatch to THE TRIBUNE. The Government explanations are deemed insufficient by the British public, but it is expected that Mr. Forster will propose to-morrow the reenactment, in part, of the Westmeath act, and permissive Parnell's followers are determined to oppose these measures at every stage. The tone of the English press is strongly in favor of coer-Some extreme Radicals are dissatisfied with Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Tennyson's new play, "The Cup," has already lost attractiveness for the London public.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT REVIVING.

A STRONG SENTIMENT IN FAVOR OF COERCIVE MEASURES FOR IRPLAND-OBSTRUCTION CAUSING INDIGNATION-MR. TENNYSON'S NEW PLAY. BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1891. Neither the Queen's speech nor the subsequent Ministerial declarations in Parliament completely satisfy the public desire for a full knowledge of the Government programme regarding Ireland. Nobody outside of the Cabinet yet knows precisely what the Cabinet intends respecting either coercion er land reform. The Queen's speech told practically nothing new, for the substance of its contents had been communicated to the newspapers two days before. Its general character, however, in respect to coercion reassures the friends of order, fulfilling as it does Mr. Gladstone's Guildhall pledge that order should precede reform. It bitterly disappoints the extreme Radicals who, following Mr. Chamberlain's lead, denounced in advance every form of coercion as nnconstitutional. This section, always inconsiderable in numbers but powerfully represented in the press, are now equally indignant and dismayed at finding themselves deserted by their supposed ministerial leader, and at finding also that coercion is sanctioned by a vasc majority of the Liberal party and the Liberal press. THE LIBERALS ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Nothing is more remarkable in the opening proceedings of Parliament than that the Liberal leaders of both houses devoted their whole strength, not to proving the necessity for coercion, which is now almost universally admitted, but to defending themselves for delaying coercion so long. Both Lord Granville and Mr. Gladstone offered elaborate excuses for not summoning Parliament earlier, urging various pleas, citing precedents-always dear to the English mind-in justification of their delay. answering thereby the public demand for explanation rather than the criticisms of their opponents. THE TONE OF THE PRESS.

There is an equally striking response from the press throughout the country to the announcement that the Government is determined to enforce the Ogcen's authority in Ireland. No important Liberal ournal in London or the provinces, The Pall Mall Gazette excepted, withholds its adhesion to the Ministerial policy. The Newcastle Chronicle, Mr. Cowen's paper, which denounced the Government's programme and ceased long since to profess Liberalism, now defends the oppression of the League in Ireland as it defended Turkish oppression in Bulgaria, The Liberal organs in Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Plymouth, Sheffield, Nottingham, Hull majority, and heartily 'applaud the Government's resolve. The Leeds Mercury affirms that the Ministers may rely on the support of the Liberals in every great town, including the most radical Northern constituencies. The Birmingham Post declares it necessary to restrict individual liberty in Ireland in the interests of the higher liberty of the whole Nation. Other papers speak in a similar strain.

SOME OPPONENTS OF COERCION. The only English voice yet raised in Parliament against coercion is that of Arthur Arnold-a political doctrinaire of slight political influence, representing a constituency which includes many Irishmen. Mr. Arnold is not the leader of the Liberals below the gangway, all of whose former leaders are now drafted into the Government. It is not believed that many Madicals are ready to push their opposition so far as to vote for Mr. Parnell's amendment, still less to take part in obstruction. The Irishman and other Irish Nationalist papers, of course, are forious, but leading Irish Liberals like Mr. Shaw, still refuse to follow Mr. Parnell to the Tory benchee. The English followers of Mr. Chamberlain are equally bitter against him. The rest of the Government complain that Mr. Chamberlain misled them, and are muttering inquiries why Mr. Chamberlain did not resign instead of acquiescing in measures which he was pledged to resist. It is understood that Mr. Bright, always logal to his convictions, withdrew his opposition to coercion when confronted with evidence of the inadequacy of the existing laws to keep the peace and maintain the Queen's sovereignty. Many Radicals of similar temper say the responsibility for coercion belongs to the Government, and must, though regretfully, support it.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL DO. The best obtainable information indicates that Mr. Forster will propose on Monday the recuactment of the main provisions of the Westmeath Act, with permissive suspension of the Habeas Corpus

THE PROSPECTS OF LAND REPORM. Respecting land reform, Mr. Parnell's English allies are hardly less disappointed than they were in regard to coercion and with equal unreason. Mr. Gladstone's friends have long known that he believed the only possible remedy for the substantial grievances of Ireland was to extend the principles of the act of 1870, especially by making operative the Bright and other clauses, heretofore insufficient, by ring the provisions which the Lords then defeated. Everything depends how far now he intends to give effect to the purpose of that act, Criticism and eulogy are alike sture until a more complete statement is made. The exameration of the Radicals arises from the fact that their hopes of measures amounting to conm are disappointed, as if a Cabinet containing Lords Hartington, Selborne and Argyll would

belikely to senction agrarian spoliation. In answer

tea letter from a trades union committee, thanking

the Government for its promise of legislation on the land question, and endeavoring to extract a pledge in favor of peasant proprietorship, Mr. Gladstone declares that it would be altogether premature and inconvenient to state the nature of the intended proposals till explained in Parliament.

Last night's proceedings indicate that the suppres-

FILIBUSTERING IN PARLIAMENT.

sion of obstruction in Parliament must necessarily precede the suppression of sedition in Ireland. Eighteen Irish members consumed three hours debating a frivolous motion for adjournment, no Libsuspension of the Habeas Corpus act. Mr. eral or Conservative taking part in the discussion. Parnell's band have formally resolved to oppose the passage of the coercion bill by every Parliamentary device. The Government's announcement of its intention to postpone all other business fails to meet the threatened obstruction, respecting which it is understood negotiations are proceeding between the Liberal and Conservative leaders. Advanced Liberal organs like The Scotsman declare that if Mr. Parnell is allowed to continue his tactics Parliament will become a farce. The speeches of Lord Beaconsfield and Sir Stafford Northcote on the opening night are both construed as pledging their supporters to unite with the Government to facilitate business.

THE STATE TRIALS IN DUBLIN.

The State trials in Dublin drag on and are devoid of interest. The Court is county and the defendants are mostly absent. The London papers have almost ceased to report them.

MR. TENNYSON'S PLAY OF "THE CUP."

Mr. Tennyson's play, "The Cup." produced at the Lycenmon Monday and applauded by a friendly audiis since generally condemned for dulness and want of action. It is essentially undramatic and depends for attractiveness entirely on the splender of the costumes and scenery. Mr. Irving is unsuited for his part. Miss Terry is graceful but weak.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

AGITATION IN IRELAND. CORRECTION OF POPULAR DELUSIONS REGARDING LAND LEAGUE GROWING RIPE FOR REVOLUTION -MR. GLADSTONE'S AWKWARD DILEMMA.

The following is an extract from a private letter recently received in this city from a careful observer of the drift of political agitation in the British Isles, and furnished to THE TRIBUNE for publication. It discloses what is believed to be the real object aimed at by the prominent members of the Land League, namely, absolute Home Rule, and the need of prompt and decisive measures on the part of the British Government. In case a dilatory policy is much further pursued, the writer thinks, the downfall of the Gladstone Ministry will be imminent.

BRITISH STATESMEN AND IRISH REBELS. URGENT NECESSITY OF VIGOROUS COERCIVE MEAS

URES-PERPLEXITY OF THE GOVERNMENT AMID MULTITUDE OF CONTRADICTORY COUNSELLORS. DEAR SIR: A great deal of nonsense is published in America about British and Irish affairs, doubt it is involved in complete na stery (or mistake) on your side. Perhaps it may be of interest to you to have few facts on the subject, which the cable fails to give. It is a mistake to suppose the land question is the reason of the present agitation. The grievances which no doubt exist are the pretext for a movement which aims at Home Rule and ultimate complete separation from England. When I was in Ireland last summer, before the present agitation had taken form, I ould not help seeing that the people of all classes were thoroughly disloyal, and that the police and cerstabu lary were more afraid of a crowd than the crowd of them. There was an utter contempt for authority among the masses. I have before me now a private letter from Cork. The writer is a steady, middle-aged man with a He is not an enthusiast, and he has no land grievances

He is not an enthusiast, and he has no land grievances to complain of. Here is what he says:

You will see no conflict with authority here, and I think the influence of the Land League will lessen outrages.

We are only in the beginning of a great upheaval, which commending with land reform, will be carried on till higher aims—namely, the establishment of a National Parliament—are accomplished.

This is the basis of the whole movement. It can only

result in complete failure of these aims, and the seriouquestion now is, will the Irish people acknowledge the failure until they have appealed to force? That will depend upon the attitude of the Government within the next thirty days. If force and the determination to persevere with force are displayed promptly, and the fight avoided. Further pattering, with permission to those avoided. Further pattering, with permission to those who want a fight to go aboad with their plans, will surely bring on a conflict. Daylit and one or two others are ready for civil war. Parnell, O'Kelly, Sexton and that faction are not. They don't want to like their own needs. But they will not be side to control the people unless the fighting leaders are removed by acrest.

In England, only the advanced section of the Liberal

party views the course of the Ministry with patience The distance between this advanced section and the nitra-Conservatives is marked off by shades of opinion which divide the two great parties into numerous is tions: but the Conservatives are not so far from the Moderate Liberals as the latter are from the Radicals. Rance the Gladstone Ministry is threatened, and must survive by concellating the Moderates, or appeal to the natry on the programme of the Radicals. Thus far ecuatry on the programme of the Radicais. Thus far its disposition has appeared to incline it toward the latter course, and it is urged to persone in that course by the able and aggressive section in London represented by the Path Nall Gazette, and having a strong backing in the large cities and towns of the North. But this course may not be possible; for if the Ministry should be by a condition of Conservatives and Moderate Libertais, it would be be open to Mr. Chadstone to resign; and a contition Cubinet would be formed, which would prochim martial law in Ireland at once.

If, therefore, Mr. Gladstone does not attempt to restore Ireland to order, he endangers his Cabinet and his party. If he attempts coercion by critinary means, without martial law, he muses revolt. If he true martial law, he muses revolt. If he true martial law, he muses revolt. If he true may be defeated by the Radicais and the Trish members, unless he first reconstructs his Cabinet on such a basis as will assure the Conservatives that no Radical Land bills will be introduced. In any case, the peation of the Ministry will be very precarious. If this Parlia-French say, "ir:possible"; but as yet the Literals are afraid of Gladatone's power over the constituencies. If overt rebellion should break out in Ireland in consequence of the Cabinet's inaction, the Ministry could not survive the meeting of Parliament.

London, Dec. 18, 1880.

AUGLO IRISH POLITICS.

OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS RENEWED-HOLDING COURT

IN JAIL. LONDON, Saturday, Jap. 8, 1881. In Parliament last night the question

was raised whether Mr. O'Kelly was in order in speak ing on a motion for adjournment. The Speaker said Mr. O'Kelly was in order, but that the practice was highly inconvenient, and if persisted in he believed the House would be obliged to put an end to the abuse of the prac-

The Times and Daily News this morning editorially call attention to the early outbreak of abstruction in the House of Commons, and predict that the Government will adopt strong measures against it if it be con-

A meeting of Irish Liberal members of Parliament, a distinguished from the Parnellites, will be held to-day to express regret at the incompleteness of the changes proposed in the land system, a comprehensive reform proposed in the land system. a comprehensive reform
of which they ascert, should be immediately supplemental to any occretion but. It is reported that a consideroble section of the English Badicals will support
this view, and that some members of the Ministry do
not disapprove of such pressure.

In consequence of a report that a member of the members of the Land League in Cork would be arrested today, all the members of the organization and a great
crowd of spectators were present at the meeting, but
there were no arrests. A resolution was passed that
in the event of the committee being arrested, fresh
officers of the League should be elected.

The examination of the officers of the Traile branch of the Land League was continued to-day in the lail in consequence of a sworn information lodged by the police that there would be a dangerous riot if the prisoners were taken through the town.

GREECE RESOLVED ON WAR.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1881. The Diritto, of Rome, publishes a dispatch from Athens, which gives the Greek Premier Count douros's last reply to the French Charge d'Affaires. He attributes the present situation of the Greek question to the action of the Powers at Berlin, which generated the decisions of the Powers. Trusting to the promises of now, acting upon wise counsel, and taught by the experience of Duleigue, she must prepare for hostilities. the cannot recede. Retrogression would cause confu-

He states that if arbitration were based on the conference at Berlin, it could only effect a repetition of an act which has already been accepted. If, on the contrary, the Berlin decisions should be modified, Greece would see her rights diminished and would be entitled to refuse the result. Nothing can be hoped for from the Porte. It is painful, but inevitable, that it will be necessary to

It is pairful, but insvitable, that it will be necessary to appeal to arms.

In diplematic circles at Paris it is believed that the monilization of of the Greek reserves, if confirmed, will be regarded as entirely absolving France from further action in behalf of Greece.

A dispatch from Berlin to The Times says. "It is stated that Count de St. Vallier, French Ambassador here, is ready with some more acceptable plan, which Prince Bismarck favors, if the scheme of arbitration of the Greek question fails."

Private advices from Crete report a rising ferment of revolution there, and the determination of the Greeks the Greek question fails."

Private advices from Crete report a rising ferment of evolution there, and the determination of the Greeks o serze the opportunity of a rising in Greece to throw of the Ottoman joke.

THE LONDON STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1881. The Economist of this week says: The rate of discount for bank bills, 60 days to 3 months, is 2% 2 22 per cent and for trade bills, 60 days to 3 months, 2% 23 per cent. One of the chief causes of the check to the downward course of the discount market has been the withdrawal of gold for America, and large, subscriptions in England to American railways. In the stock market at the opening of the week there was a great revival of the speculative feeling which neither th Fransysal nor the Irish news had much effect in check-

has been renewed. New-Jersey Central shares have isen 7 on the week, St. Louis Tunnel 6, and Ohio and risen 7 on the week, St. Louis ramed 6, and Onto and Mississuppi preferred, and St. Louis and San Francisco preferred 3. It is stated that the applications have covered the whole issue of Philadelphia and Reading deferred footome beinds despite powerful opposition.

European Governments have been weak upon the movements of the Continental Bourses, but South and Central American were in much request, more especially law priced stocks of defaulting States. Mexican are 23s higher on the week. The markets, however, somewhat relayed in the latter part of the week on the gold withdrawals for America.

GRAPPLING WITH BRIBERY.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1881. In the House of Commons last night the Attorney General, in introducing the Corrupt Practices at Elections bill, explained that its chief object would put an end to the lavish expense accompanying most elections, and that a check would be placed on the election, according to a schedule varying according to the size of the constituency. Various punishments with hard labor would be inflicted for corrupt practices, such as bribery; a candidate sulfry of corrupt practices never to to be able to sit again for the constituency where they occurred. The bill was read for the first time.

The Anchor Line steamer Scotta, Captain bittal from Boston December 27 for Glasgow, was and proceeded up the Clyde. The fore-peak is full of water. The safety is amounted of the missing men of the crew of the British steamer Haselds, from Paiermo for London, which was sunk of Cape Roca, in collision with the Spanish steamer Leon, from Liverpool for Mamila, which also went down.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF LIMA. Lospon, Saturday, Jan. 9, 1991. There were reports on the Stock Exchange at the close this afternoon that the Chilians had cap-

MONTREAL, Jan. 8 .- The stock market was exceedingly strong to-day, and bank shares attained highest prices of the season. A great y bets were made some time ago when Bank of Montreal stock was 30 per cent lower than it is at present, that it would reach 180. The price it sold at to day was only ½ per cent under that rate, and bets are now made that it will soon reach 200. Bank of Com-merce atock was also in great demand and sold up to 140. The market closed with an upward tendency, and a further boom is antic pated next week.

MONTREAL, Jan. 8 .- The Colonization Solety of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Mentreal actifed 1.000 families from

AN INDIAN DOCTOR KILLED.

Incovers, Ont., Jan. 8 .- William Collison a horse and entier, near Iroquo's Station, were run over by the up express train this afternoon. Collison was killed and the dector died soon after.

EVADING THE SCAFFOLD. HALIFAX, N. S. Jan. S .- Robert Smith, the

Lunenburg murderer, who was sentenced to be executed on the 20th instant, excaped from the jail at Lanenburg and has not yet been captured.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1881. The French revenue from indirect tax ition during the year 1880 exceeds the budget estimates by \$33,800,000. The building occupied as the headquarters of the The Union and the Univers, of Paris, have been prose-

uted for publishing articles insuling the Superior The Army and Novy Gazette to day says that the con-

tribution of the Imperial Government to the expenses of the Afghan war will be at least \$30,000,000. The Ramburg-American Line steamer Gellert, Cap

Seven amnestled Communists, including M. Trinquet arrived in Paris to-day. They were received by MM Clemencean and Rochefort and Louise Michel, but no semonstration occurred.

The North German Lloyds have ordered the construction of a new steamship of 5,000 tons, which is to be finished by next June. She is to be named the Eibe, and is to surpass their other steamers in size, speed, and general appointments. She will be four-masted.

Winnings, Mad., Jan. 8.—I'wo hundred and seventy gallons of whiskey, rum and brandy were confiscated by the authorities on the line of the Canada Pacific Rall-

way dering the Christmas helidays. Three persons have been sentenced to fine and imprisonment for selling whiskey unlawfully.

TELLGRAPHIC NOTES.

COAL DEAR AT ALBANY. ALBANY, Jan. S.—Owing to the scarcity of coal here, prices have gone up to \$7 per ton for Nove size Lehigh, and \$6 50 for Lackawanua. FATALLY SHOT IN TEXAS.

FATALLY MHOT IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. S.—A special dispatch 'o rate says: "On Thursday might at Ammonsville, eight mites south of here, Jacob Weie shot Ferdinand Charbula, intelling a mortal wound."

THE SMALL-POX IN TROY.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. S.—The report published in New-York to-day relative to a "small pox scare in Troy." is heartreet in many respects and exagerated in all respection there are at present less than a dozen cases of small-pox in Troy.

TWO WOMEN SENTENCED FOR BUBGLARY.

DANVILLE, Va., Jan. 8.—The Corporation Comadjourned to-day. Judge Alken sentenced Julia Gray as
Anna Carter, colored women, to the pesitentiary, one for nine and the other for seven years, for a burg ary committed
here during Christmas week.

here during Christmas week.

STABBED BY A THIEF.

DANVILLE, Va., Jan. S.—This morning Nelson Foator, colored, was arrested near Clover Depor, Haifax Country, charged with the murder of Benjamin Lumpkin, colored, who was stabbed to death while attempting to arrest a chicken their in this place on Westleeday night.

a chicken their in this place on westereasty signs.

KILLED BY HIS FARM LABORER.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 8.—Phillip Macon, a farm hand, yesterdsy afternoon stabbed and killed his employer, George L Kelley, a rominent farmer, who lived three miles from here. Macon h. A osed violent language to Mr. Kelley's daughter, which Kelley essented. Macon has been arrested.

daughter, which Kelley resented. Macon has been arrested.

FATAL FALL FROM AN EXPRESS TRAIN.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 8.—The body of a man was found near the Michigan Central track, a mile cast of this place this morning, and was identified as that of Charies Robe, a travelling salesman of F, Willman, of Williast, thistogo. He probably fell from the evening express cast at 3 o'clock this morning.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

DEBATES AND OPINIONS.

A LONG DISCUSSION ON THE REPUNDING BILL IN THE HOUSE-THE ARGUMENTS DEVELOPED-THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE REPORT.

Nearly the entire session of the House was occupied yesterday by the debate on the Refunding bill. The opinions of the members as to the practicability of floating a three per cent bond were varied. There were one or two amusing scenes in the course of the day, and some flery speeches were made. The Indian Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs. The Democrats of the House still refuse to allow the report of the Postmaster-General to be read concerning the alleged violations of the

THE REFUNDING RILL IN THE HOUSE. REAT CONFLICT OF OPINION AND STRONG OPPOSI-TION TO THE THREE PER CENT PLAN DEVEL-

THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 -The House of Representatives has devoted another day to the consideration of the Refunding bill, and made very little progress. No question has been discussed in Congress for sevof conflicting opinions, or one which so many members have advanced and advocated such startling propositions, as has the measure now before the House. The drift of the tion of the committee's recommendation for a three per cent security, at a short time, with option ould not be floated without the contraction of National Rank circulation for no one seriously enposed to take off even one-half of 1 per cent from the taxation on circulation.

The most formidable opposition to the 3 per cent rate was by Mr. Frye, of Maine, who is himself a sember of the Ways and Means Committee, and who early in the session had voted for the 3 per cent amendment. He said that during the holiday recess he had consulted with many bankers and short bond could not be negotiated, and that no 3 per cent bond could be sold, unless it should can for thirty years, a length of time which the to any bond. Mr. Frye fixed the limit of the three per cents which could be negotiated at \$200,000,600 in bonds running from one to three years. He did not think that a single dollar could be sold of a three per cent bond running from five to ten years, and he declared that the four per cent bond, with its fictitious value, yielded only 3.25 per cent; that no country had ever placed a three per cent bond at par, and that any attempt to do so would result in disaster.

The Ways and Means Committee thus began to break down at the start. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, greatly doubted if it were possible to float a 3 per cent bond at par, and believed that it would be better to give the Secretary of the Treasury discretion. Congressman, took very radical ground against the 3 per cent bond, and said that he spoke authoritatively as a bank director. He made a enough to say that he went to the directors of his bank and asked them how he should vote-a slip of advantage. Mr. Newberry, said, however, that the bank directors advised him to vote for a per cent rate, but that they had since decided that if such a bond should be adopted they would retire all their circulation. Greenbackers of course opposed the per cent or any other rate. They The advocates of interest, Mr. Gillette said, were sharks of Wall Street "who had ventured even to invade the halls of Congress, and one member (re ferring to Mr. Newberry) to his eternal shame had stated that he went to a National bank to receive

General Hawley, in opposing the 3 per cent rate, presented a series of new tables which are the result of the latest official compilation of Professor : Elliot, the Treasury statistical expert. General Hawley was inclined to draw the line pretty close, however, as he thought it possible to negotiate a 314 per cent this city bond. The table which he presented shows that the 4 per cents of 1907, at the present net selling price, 112410, and excluding accrued interest, yield 33 per cent annually. The 42 per cents of 1891 yield 3.21. This is the lowest rate of interest at which it has been shown the Government can borrow money. District 3.65a, with Government guarantee. yield 3,63 per cent. Currency 6s range from 3.30 to 3.44. The present value of a 30-year 3 per cent, it was demonstrated, would range from 94.34 to

There were also strong advocates of the 3 per cent rate. Fernando Wood insisted that there was no doubt that a 3 per cent bond could be negotiated. He said that he had received numerous letters from bankers declaring that it was certain that such bonds could be sold. He produced one from Mr. Hatch, of Fisk & Hatch, New-York, who has hitherto claimed that a 3 per cent bond to be negotiable would have to run fifty years, but who now expresses the opinion that a 3 per cent short bond could be floated. Speaker Randall declared that there was no donot that a 3 per cent bend could be sold, and Judge Kelley took the same view, Mr. Randahl's theory is that it is possible for the Government to negotiate a 3 per cent fifteen-year bond and 3 per cent fer-year Treasury notes; and he wentd compet the banks to keep sub-

scitpions open for lifteen days.

A vote was taken upon an amendment which proposed to give the Secretary of the Treasury discretion to the limit of 4 per cent, but it received only
12 adiamative votes in Committee of the Wiole to

149 against it.
The rapid debt payers maintained their usual The rapid debt payers maintained their usual position that it is folly to attempt to refund, and that the Government would save interest by not refunding and by paying off the debt from the surplus rovening. General Chalmers, of Mississippi, characterized all refunding bills as sink-heies for the absorption of the people's money, Mr. Hurd made a vigorous speech in which he denounced in atrong language "the false. nounced in strong language "the fraudulent" silver dollars and the greenbacks nounced in strong language the later, fraudulent's silver dollars and the greenbacks. Mr. Hurd also declared that sinking funds are a delusion and a snare. Incidentally, a good deal was said about the silver question in the course of the discussion. Mr. Belford indulged in a flery defence of silver. Hie said that if it is right to protect pig iron in Pennsylvania, copper in Michigan and sugar in Louisiana, it is right to protect silver in Colorado and to reorganize the silver dollar, which, he asserted, is the money of the Constitution. Mr. Belford's remarks elicited considerable applause from the Democrats and Greenbackers, especially when he declared that a party which persisted in its efforts to dishoner the silver dollar would not receive the support of the west. No vote was reached which afforded a test on the question of the rate of interest.

The Indian Appropriation bill was reported, and notice given that the Appropriations Committee would demand action upon it next Monday.

THE VIEWS OF GENERAL CHALMERS. HE PAVORS THE APPOINTMENT OF SENATOR BRUCE TO THE GARFIELD CABINET-WHAT HE THINKS OF UNSEATING SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN-THE

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE! WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- General Chalmers was asked to-night what he thought of the proposition to secure a place for Senator Bruce in President-elect Garfield's Cabinet. "I think very well of it," said General Chalmers. "I know of no Republican, white or black, in my State who stands higher in the general estimation than Senator Bruce. His selection for a Cabinet position would not be dis-

tasteful to the South by any means. I speak for STORMS AND WRECKS AT SEA. myself, of course, but I understand that Senator Lamar has indorsed him heartily, and I can go as far as my colleague in this direction. When Mr. Bruce was sheriff of Bolivar County some of the best Democrats in it went on his bond."

General Chalmers said, also, that the South felt very kindly disposed toward General Garfield, and would give his Administration a fair trial. For himself, he liked General Garneld very much, and regarded him as an able and well-meaning man, but lacking a little in backbone. Left to his own judgment, he thinks, General Garfield would give the country a good Administration, but swayed by the Conkling-Grant faction there will be trouble, Speaking of the large number of contested elec-

tion cases in the next House of Representatives, General Chalmers said: "I think there has been a change of sentiment among Republican leaders within the past two months with refence to the polcy to be pursued at the next session toward Southern men. At first it was thought that there would be a general unscating of all those whose seats were contested by Republicans, white or black, who can make out a plausible story of fraud or intimidation; but it is evident to the most unthinking that if such a policy is inaugurated there will be such a pretext for filibustering as will not fail to be improved; in

fact, there is enough on both sides that is crooked; in it comes to a raking up of wrong doing, to give our Republican friends pause."

General Chalmers thinks there will be no attempt by the Democrats of the Senate to oust Kellogg. "I do not see how they can do it," said he, "after the virtual pledges they have given him to let hier alone. Even if those Senators who thus have addeded them. Even if these Senators who thus have pledged themselves not to molest him should refuse to vote, it is doubtful if kellogy could be unseated; but such a course of action on their part would be cowardly and unworthy of them."

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1881. The report of the Postmaster-General concerning the alleged violations of the franking law by Sena tor Wallace, Congressman Cox and others still lies nopened upon the Speaker's table in the House of Representatives. Three times in the last four days House; three times have the Republicans demanded the reading of the report or asked that it be printed in The Congressional Record; and three times have he Democrats prevented either disposition of it by Democrats frevented either disposition of it of defouring the House. This persistent attempt of the Democrats to suppress a report which the House called for is about as absurd as anything which they have undertaken since the beginning of this Congress, and that is saying a good deal.

HEARD BEFORE A HOUSE COMMITTEE. The House Committee on Commerce, this morning, heard a delegation from Philadelphia, consisting of the Mayor and the Joint Committee of the City Councils on Commerce and Navigation, and representatives from the commercial, maritime and trade interest, who urged the incorporation in the River and Harbor Appropriation bill of the items recommended by the Engineers and Lighthouse Board for the improvement of the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, for lighthouses, etc. The items aggregate \$731,000.

Washington, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1881. The Navy Appropriation bill will be reported from the b-committee to the full committee next Tuesday. The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels

vili begin its annual meeting at the Treasury Department Japanery 10 The Post Office Department announces the postpone ment to January 12 of the departure of the steamer

Santo Domingo from New-York with mails for Cape Hayti, St. Domingo and Turk's Island. A suit was begun by R. T. Merrick in the Circuit Court of the District to-day against James Gilfillan, United States Treasurer, to recover \$20.191 50, invested in United States bonds now worth \$31.125, and \$1.000 damages for their detention. The suit is the result of a Grahamite pavement contract.

Navy having been confirmed by the Senate, General Goff Friday morning qualified by taking the "oath of allegiance" before Colonel William H. Crook, one of the Presi-dent's secretaries who is also a notary public, He attended the Calinet meetine, signed some papers at the Depart-ment, and afterward received the heads of bureaus and other officials.

eport of the sui-committee this morning upon the report of the suc-committee that morning upon the ladian Appropriation bill, and instructed Representative Wells to report it to the House to-day. The bill appro-priates \$4.526.866 SO. Among the principal items are \$1.307.300 for the several Stoux tribes; \$222,000 for the removal, settlement and sub-latence of Indians; and \$250,000 for the transportation of Indian supplies.

Weekly steamship mail service has been established er Pensacota and Key West. Fla., and Hayana Capa. A United States mail steamship leaves Pensacola every Saturday at 7 p. m., one hour after the arrival of the train from Pensacola Junction, at which point direct connections are made from New-Orleans and all

RAILWAY CASUALTIES.

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN KILLED. DANVILLE, Va., Jan. S .- The fast mail train ong south on the Richmond and Danville Railway while running very rapidly last night ran into a rock slide one and a half miles east of Lexington, N. C. The ngine and the United States postal car were completely wrecked. The baggage-car and all the passenger-care, wrecken. The baggage-ar and af the passenger-car, including the sleeping-car, were more or less damaged. The postal-clerk beggage-master and several passengers were slightly injured. The engineer, Michael O'Donnell, and his fireman, were instantly killed. The track cannot be cleared of the wreck before night.

FIVE MEN INJURED.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Jan. 8 .- A collision occurred this morning on the Lehigh and Susquebanna Railroad, at Stony Creek, between a freight train and an engine. Five men were severely tojured; two of them, it is thought, fafaily.

DAMAGE IN THE OHIO RIVER.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 8 .- The ice began to move this morning in the Ohio River from Pomeroy to North Bend. The steamer General Lyttle was cut down at water at the Covington landing here. She is valued at \$25,000, and may prove a total loss. There is no other loss reported, except that of the Eldorade, at Porta-tion of the Eldorade, at Porta-tion of the State of the extent of \$30,000. There is no insurance against such losses. Many empty coal barges—fifty, it is said—were destroyed. Their vame is about \$1,000 each, and their loss was unex-pected.

ARREST OF FOUR OUTLAWS.

EPHRATA, Penn., Jan. 8 .- The notorious outlaws, Abraham and Joseph Buzzard, Diller Clark and Henry Hower, were arrested to-day after a desperate encounter, and were placed in the Lancaster County Jad. These men lived in the mountains, and were the lenders of a band of men who have committed heavy robbettes in this and adjoining townships.

MORE VICTIMS OF AN EXPLOSION.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Jan. 8 .- Philip McCaferty, Michael Boyle, Peter Gallagher and James Harkins, victims of the boiler explosion, died last night, making thirteen deaths up to this morning. Two more are in a dying condition.

SUDDEN DEATH.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. S .- Mrs. Clara Eastman, a nicce of Edzabeth Thompson, the philanthropist, was found dead in bed when her room was visited to call her for breakfast yesterday morning. She was twentynine years of age.

THE CHICAGO WATER SUPPLY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 .- The Judiciary Commitreport in favor of the erection of pumping works on the South Side capable of pumping 18,000,000 gallons of water daily.

THE KINDERGARTEN IN FAVOR.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 .- The Cook County Board of Education has decided to establish a kindergarten department in connection with the Cook County Normal chool, for the instruction of teachers in that system of

EFFECTS OF SEVERE GALES.

UNUSUALLY REAVY WEATHER THROUGHOUT DECEM BUR-VESSELS DRIVEN PAR TO SEA-ENCOUN-TERING CONTINUOUS STORMS-WRECKS ON THE

Further reports of recent severe pales at sea were made by vessels which arrived at this port yesterday. A bark was in the midst of a tropical storm, with heavy thunder and lightning, the day after Christmas. Severe weather and heavy seas were encountered by several schooners and other craft. The bark Josie T. Marshall, which went ashore at Amityville, L. I., Thursday night, will be a

DANGERS OF SAILORS AND VESSEL 3.

BREASTING NORTHWESTERLY GALES ON THE AT-LANTIC-A TROPICAL STORM IN MIDWINTER --PERILOUS VOYAGES RECALLED-VESSELS ASHORE

Captains and crews of vessels from southern ports on the Atlantic report unusually heavy weather off the American coast during the month of Describer. Off Capes Hatterns and Henry the gales of the last month have been particularly severe, and the number of disasters reported exceeds that of any recent year. Several vessels reported at this port yesterday add to the list of encounters with the winds and seas off the coast. All of these were caught in gales of furious violence, escaping

with more or less difficulty. The sameness of the marine stories which for the past month have been giving landsmen some idea of the dangers of the deep, is varied by the remarkable experience of the bark Thomas Brooks, Captain Peterson, which reported yesterday morning, twenty-two days from Guantanamo. The bark sailed for New-York December 9, with an assorted cargo and a crew of fourteen men. Variing up to Christmas day. The bark was then far southeast of Cane Hatteras. On the evening of December 26 a gale set in from the west, which drove her from her course and far out to sea. On the afternoon of that day the sky grew dark. Clouds were massed in the west, which gradually overspread the sky. All the indications of a south sea storm were visible. The air grew many degrees warmer than it had been much further south. At 3:30 o'clock it had grown completely dark, and soon afterward warm rain poured

and soon afterward warm rain poured down. The rainfall lasted for more than an hour, the wind dying out, leaving the sails of the bark hanging wet and unrufiled from the yards. When the rain ceased the clouds parted and flashes of lightning lit up the sea for miles around. Streaks of chain lightning played around the vessel, momentarily blinding the crew, and rendering the bark's position extremely perilous. Between the flashes the thunder rolled and reverberated in all quarters of the sky. By midnight the storm was over, and the vessel was put upon her course for this port. She was afterward detained six days off Hatteras by northerly gales, but reached port yesterday without material damage.

The schooner N. H. Burrows, Captain Taylor, has been seventeen days making the trip from Wimmington. Captain Taylor states that the trip was the stormlest in his experience as a sailor. The vessel encountered heavy weather from the start. December 24 she was driven by a northwest cale out into the Gulf Stream, and was driven back by an easterly gale which followed. Christmas night the schooner was forced close to Cape Henry, and was with the utmost difficulty kept off Body Island. The Wednesday following she encountered another terrific northwest storm and was again driven 300 miles southeast of the cape, making in all 600 miles that she was forced out of her course by the fury of the gales. In the second gale, which, Captain Taylor says, blew with hurricane force, all sail had to be taken in, and the schooner was compelled to drive for more than twenty-two hours before the storm, under bare poles.

The schooner Cecile, Captain Lee, sailed from

than twenty-two hours before the storm, under bare poles.

The schooner Ceeile, Captain Lee, sailed from Surinam, Dutch Guiana, December 12. She had a stormy passage after reaching 25° north latitude. Off Hatteras the storms encountered were so violent that the deck load of sugar in hogsheads was washed by the seas that swept over the vessel, and threatened the lives of the crew on deck. It was found necessary to throw everboard tweaty-six hogsheads, the greater part of the deck load.

Captain Cleaves, of the brigantine David Babecek fifty days from Rio de Janeiro, reports that he took the first bad weather the day he sailed, and got the first fair weather the day he made this port. His voyage was marked by a succession of gales. As the vessel advanced northward the force of the gales increased. December 26 the brigantine encountered a storm from the southeast which drove har on her homeward course with navonted velocity for twelve hours. On the hext east which drove her both the hours. On the hext day it shifted to the northwest, dead aboad, and lasted fifty-two hours, accompanied with rain and sleet. In this gale the lower foretepsail and mainsteet. In this gale the lower foretepsail and main-sail were blown from the yards. The sca broke over the vessel in hage waves, and constantly threatened to wreck her. December 28 the weather mederated somewhat, but unusually heavy weather was en-countered until the arrival of the brigantine at

somewhat, but unusually heavy weather was encountered until the arrival of the briganthe at New-York.

Captain Parker, of the bark Josie T. Marshall, ashore opposite Antityville, L. L., returned to the beach yeaserday afternoon with the hope of securing his clothing, charts, log-book, etc., that were left on the vassed when the crew was rescaled Friday norming by the hife-saving crew. The bark will prove a total loss, and will be proken up. Coroner Preston, of Amiryville, held an inquest yesterlay on the body of the drowned seaman, Anderson, and the body was buried, by the captain's direction, at Amiryville, Laptain Parker says that just before his vessel struck on the bar a schooner passed him, apparently trying hard to wear of. The schooner seen by the captain was in all probability the Loretta Pish, which is astore at Bridgehamoton, several vales east of Fire Island. She is laden with timber, and will be got off. The three salves missing from the Jone T. Marshall were packed up by the crew from Life-Saving Station No. 2d Friday afternoon. They had nearly perished from the cold. The schooner Mary J. Russellarrived Friday night from Jacksonville, having on board the crew of the bark Matthew Kinney, from Fernandina for Pollacelphia. The captain of the Matthew Kinney reported that he encountered severe gales become 18 and 19, and that the waves swept over the deck, washing off a portion of the deck load. December 22 the vessel was leaking very much and then most of the deck load was thrown overboard. The schooner was sighted Jannary I in latitude 37-26, longitude 70-6, and took off the erew. Homas A. Warren, one of the crew of the schooner, was washed overboard on the journey.

The schooner Victor Ping, which arrived yesterday from Rio Hache, reported that there were heavy gales during most of the passage. The captain signaled the schooner Hattie Balt, for New-York, which was short of provisions and feel.

Four of the shipwrecked crew of the brig Dawn arrived yesterday on the bark Laura Enaily.

A large cake of

POLICEMEN STRUGGLING WITH THIEVES.

C. E. Collins keeps the United States Watch and

Jewelry store, at No. 702 Broadway. He left his wife in charge of the store for a short time last night, and in his absence a man and boy entered the store and asked see some lockets. After Mrs. Collins had placed them on the counter for inspection, she missed one, and accused the customer of having purloined it. Another man then entered and sto by the counter a little while, and then walked to the rear of the store. Mrs. Collins became frightened and said in loud tones; "If either of you attempts to come behind this counter I will use my pistoi." and then she made a motion to get the weapon. While the men were protesting their ignorance a fourth person entered the store and asked to see a watch. She showed him one worth \$30. The man with the boy said that he was his tutor and wanted to buy him a locket, adding that if it was missing the boy might have stolen it, as he was rather wild. In an instant afterward the three men ran out of the store just as the woman said she would call the police. In the meantime Detective Crowley and Officer Gilgar had seen the men in the store, and, knowing they were theves, watched them. When they ran out the officers pursued them. At Third-st. and the Bowery the thieves were stopped, and an exciting encounter followed. Two of the thieves were knocked down by the officers and were picked up bleeding. They were taken to the F15 teenth Precinct Station, and the boy who had been left in the store, was arrested. The prisoners gave their names as John Sylvester, Charles Lewes, John V. Kelly and Radolph Wilder. the weapon. While the men were protesting their